(d) *U.S. controls*. Although the United States seeks cooperation from likeminded countries in maintaining antiterrorism controls, at this time these controls are maintained only by the United States.

[61 FR 12786, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 42228, Aug. 7, 1998; 64 FR 27142, May 18, 1999; 64 FR 47667, Sept. 1, 1999; 65 FR 14859, Mar. 20, 2000; 65 FR 34075, May 26, 2000; 66 FR 36682, July 12, 2001; 68 FR 16212, Apr. 3, 2003; 75 FR 14340, Mar. 25, 2010; 78 FR 13469, Feb. 28, 2013]

§ 742.11 Specially designed implements of torture, including thumbscrews, thumbcuffs, fingercuffs, spiked batons, and parts and accessories, n.e.s.

(a) License Requirements. In support of U.S. foreign policy to promote the observance of human rights throughout the world, a license is required to export any commodity controlled by ECCN 0A983 to all destinations including Canada.

- (b) *Licensing policy*. Applications for such licenses will generally be denied to all destinations.
- (c) Contract sanctity. The contract sanctity date is November 9, 1995. Contract sanctity will be a factor in considering only applications for export to the NATO countries, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.
- (d) U.S. controls. In maintaining its controls on specially designed instruments of torture the United States considers international norms regarding human rights and the practices of other countries that control exports to promote the observance of human rights. However, these controls are not based on the decisions of any multinational export control regime and may differ from controls imposed by other countries.

 $[61\ \mathrm{FR}\ 12786,\ \mathrm{Mar}.\ 25,\ 1996,\ \mathrm{as}\ \mathrm{amended}\ \mathrm{at}\ 72\ \mathrm{FR}\ 9849,\ \mathrm{Mar}.\ 6,\ 2007;\ 75\ \mathrm{FR}\ 41082,\ \mathrm{July}\ 15,\ 2010]$

§ 742.12 [Reserved]

§742.13 Communications intercepting devices; software and technology for communications intercepting devices.

(a) License requirement. (1) In support of U.S. foreign policy to prohibit the export of items that may be used for

the surreptitious interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications, a license is required for all destinations, including Canada, for ECCNs having an "SL" under the "Reason for Control" paragraph. These items include any electronic, mechanical, or other device primarily useful for the surreptitious interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications (ECCNs 5A001.f.1 and 5A980); and for related "software" primarily useful for the surreptitious interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications (ECCN 5D001.c and 5D980.a); and "software" primarily useful for the "development", "production", or "use" of devices controlled under ECCNs 5A001.f.1 and 5A980 (ECCNs 5D001.a and 5D980.b); and for "technology" primarily useful for the "development", "production", or "use" of items controlled by ECCNs 5A001.f.1, 5D001.a (for 5A001.f.1), 5A980 and 5D980 (ECCNs 5E001.a and 5E980); and for "software" primarily useful to support such ECCN 5E001.a "development" "production", or "use" "technology" for 5A001.f.1 equipment and certain 5D001.a "software" (ECCN 5D001.b). These licensing requirements do not supersede the requirements contained in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (18 U.S.C. 2512). This license requirement is not reflected on the Commerce Country Chart (Supplement No. 1 to Part 738 of the EAR).

(2) "Communications intercepting devices" are electronic, mechanical, or other devices that can be used for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications if their design renders them primarily useful for surreptitious listening even though they may also have innocent uses. A device is not restricted merely because it is small or may be adapted to wiretapping or eavesdropping. Some examples of devices to which these restrictions apply are: the martini olive transmitter; the infinity transmitter; the spike mike; and the disguised microphone appearing as a wristwatch, cufflink, or cigarette pack; etc. The restrictions do not apply to devices such as the parabolic microphone or other directional microphones ordinarily used by broadcasters at sports events, since these devices